



# भारत का राजपत्र

## The Gazette of India

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित  
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 28]

नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, जुलाई 12, 1975 (अषाढ़ 21, 1897)

No. 28]

NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1975 (ASADHA 21, 1897)

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

### भाग III—खण्ड 2

### PART III—SECTION 2

पेटेंट कार्यालय द्वारा जारी की गई पेटेंटों और डिजाइनों से सम्बन्धित अधिसूचनाएं और नोटिस

[Notifications and Notices issued by the Patent Office relating to Patents and Designs]

#### THE PATENT OFFICE

#### PATENTS & DESIGNS

Calcutta, the 12th July 1975

#### CORRIGENDA

(1)

In the Gazette of India, Part-III Section 2, dated the 15th September, 1973 in page 486 Column 2, under the heading "Cessation of Patents".

Delete No. 99036.

(2)

In the Gazette of India Part-III Section 2, dated the 21st July, 1973 in Page 378 Column 2, under the heading "Cessation of Patents".

Delete 109247.

(3)

In the Gazette of India Part-III Section-2, dated the 12th April, 1975 in Page 230 Column 2, under the heading "Cessation of Patents".

Delete 131723.

#### APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE HEAD OFFICE

The dates shown in crescent brackets are the dates claimed under Section 135 of the Act.

5th June 1975

1119/Cal/75. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Improvements in or relating to an electrolytic process for the removal of iron value selectively from ilmenite/ferro-titanous ore and thereby producing beneficiated/upgraded ilmenite or synthetic rutile.

147GI/75

(433)

1120/Cal/75. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Improvements in or relating to development of active materials for pocket type and pressed mass type nickel cadmium cells: (positive active material).

1121/Cal/75. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Improvements in or relating to development of active materials for pocket type and pressed mass type nickel cadmium cells (Negative active material).

1122/Cal/75. Dr. J. S. Chopra. Jugular venous pressure gauge.

1123/Cal/75. J. Haener. Construction assembly and method including interlocking blocks.

1124/Cal/75. Snamprogetti S.p.A. Process for producing ammonia and urea.

1125/Cal/75. McNeil Laboratories, Incorporated. Process for preparing aroyl-substituted pyrroles. [Divisional date December 28, 1970].

1126/Cal/75. McNeil Laboratories, Incorporated. Process for preparing aroyl-substituted pyrroles. [Divisional date December 28, 1970].

1127/Cal/75. Bayer Aktiengesellschaft. Process for the preparation and conditioning of copper phthalocyanine.

1128/Cal/75. R. P. Sonnevile. A composite railway tie.

1129/Cal/75. S. B. Bhatia. Automatic centre punch.

6th June 1975

1130/Cal/75. Societe Anonyme Scemafer. Off-road vehicle.

1131/Cal/75. Girling Limited. Improvements in disc brakes. (June 19, 1974).

1132/Cal/75. Girling Limited. Improvements in or relating to control valve assemblies. (June 27, 1974).

1133/Cal/75. Montedison S.p.A. Crystalline adducts of carbamoyl sulphoxides and urea in a 1 : 3 molar ratio.

7th June 1975

1134/Cal/75. L. Mizzi. Improvements in sugar cane harvesters.

1135/Cal/75. Snamprogetti S.p.A. Production of aromatic urethanes.

1136/Cal/75. The Well-come Foundation Limited. Process for the preparation of  $\beta$ -amino- $\alpha$ -benzylacrylonitriles. [Divisional date March 4, 1970]

1137/Cal/75. Girling Limited. Improvements in brake pressure control valve assemblies. (June 21, 1974).

1138/Cal/75. Shri M. Lal, N. Shah and P. L. Gupta. Telephone hearing aid.

9th June 1975

1139/Cal/75. Palitex Project-Company GMBH. A spinning or twisting spindle, in particular a double-twisting spindle.

1140/Cal/75. Westates Space-Era Products, Inc. Fluid dispensing structures.

10th June 1975

1141/Cal/75. Gestetner Limited. Improvements in or relating to stencil duplicators. (June 11, 1974).

1142/Cal/75. Le Joint Francais. Seal ring.

1143/Cal/75. G. D. Societa Per Azioni. Device for controlling the sealing of wraps made of thermoplastic material, particularly on machines that overwrap, for example, packets of cigarettes or similar.

1144/Cal/75. G. D. Societa Per Azioni. Device for controlling the sealing of wraps made of thermoplastic material, particularly on machines that overwrap, for example, packets of cigarettes or similar.

1145/Cal/75. Girling Limited. Brakes for rail vehicles.

1146/Cal/75. Ruti Machinery Works Ltd. Elastic shuttle for looms.

1147/Cal/75. Tavkozlesi Kutato Intezet. Process and circuit-arrangement for the equalization of the differential phase and/or differential gain characteristics.

11th June 1975

1148/Cal/75. Girling Limited. Improvements in vehicle brakes. (June 18, 1974).

1149/Cal/75. Clayton Dewandre Company Limited. Improvements in or relating to dual brake valves. (June 13, 1974).

1150/Cal/75. Westinghouse Electric Corporation. Failsafe driver.

1151/Cal/75. BBC Brown Boveri & Company Limited. A gas-dynamic pressure exchanger.

1152/Cal/75. SO "Besalkoholni Navitki i mineralni Vodi". Plastic cap for closing bottles containing aerated liquids.

1153/Cal/75. Mitsui Toatsu Chemicals, Incorporated. Chemical process and apparatus therefor.

#### APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE (BOMBAY BRANCH)

26th May 1975

137/Bom/75. C. J. Sanghavi. Improvement in filing systems or relating to the files.

138/Bom/75. Mr. L. G. Arondekar. Print O print for photo copying.

139/Bom/75. S. L. Kulkarni and R. D. Askhedkar. Foot operated centrifugal pump.

28th May 1975

140/Bom/75. Smt. Snehlata Khanderao Bhagwat and Shri K. S. Vhagwat. (Now to be called as Miracle slab), for process of making (casting) "T" beam (reinforced cement concrete) slab by purpose made bent sheet centering (form-work);

29th May 1975

141/Bom/75. Hindustan Lever Limited. Production of detergent compositions. (May 30, 1974).

142/Bom/75. H. F. Maneksha. An improved device for a positive blanking or making through of any pipe line connection.

143/Bom/75. A. S. Talwar. Improved mouth opener device for veterinary use.

30th May 1975

144/Bom/75. M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal Unit and Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. Cashew nut shell liquid base water thinnable varnishes.

145/Bom/75. The Associated Cement Companies Limited. Process for the manufacture of portland cement containing activated belite from raw materials normally considered as sub-grade.

146/Bom/75. R. G. Ketkar. Resilient wave breakers.

31st May 1975

147/Bom/75. Maharashtra State Electricity Board. Flame monitoring device for pulverised coal fired boilers.

#### APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE (MADRAS BRANCH)

24th May 1975

82/Mas/75. Executive Director, Hindustan Machine Tools Limited (Factories I & II). Tungsten carbide tipped T-slot and bent tool-holders for planing, boring and boring-cum-facing tool holders for turning operation.

26th May 1975

83/Mas/75. M. M. Islam. Ecological aerosol refill.

84/Mas/75. M P Govind. Multicircuit heat exchanger element with integral fins.

28th May 1975

85/Mas/75. T. K. R. Rao. A device for measuring the surface area of opaque objects.

86/Mas/75. S. Venkatesan. The closed circuit water engine.

30th May 1975

87/Mas/75. M. Kuppan. A device for providing against excessive build up of pressure in the fuel tanks of stoves.

31st May 1975

88/Mas/75. D. H. Veecumsec. A device for use in power generation.

#### ALTERATION OF DATE

137382. }  
2878/Cal/74. } Ante-dated to 22nd November, 1972.

137386. }  
495/Cal/74. } Ante-dated to 28th May, 1972.

## COMPLETE SPECIFICATION ACCEPTED

Notice is hereby given that any person interested in opposing the grant of patents on any of the applications concerned, may, at any time within four months of the date of this issue or within such further period not exceeding one month applied for on form 14 prescribed under the Patents Rules, 1972 before the expiry of the said period of four months, give notice to the Controller of Patents at the appropriate office as indicated in respect of each such application, on the prescribed form 15, of such opposition. The written statement of opposition should be filed along with the said notice or within one month from its date as prescribed in Rule 36 of the Patents Rules, 1972.

A limited number of printed copies of the specifications listed below will be available for sale from the Government of India Book Depot, 8, Kiran Sankar Roy Road, Calcutta, in due course. The price of each specification is Rs. 2 (postage extra if sent out of India). Requisition for the supply of the printed specifications should be accompanied by the number of the specifications as shown in the following list.

Typed or photo copies of the specifications together with photo copies of the drawings, if any, can be supplied by the Patent Office, Calcutta on payment of the prescribed copying charges which may be ascertained on application to that office.

CLASS 32E<sub>1</sub>+F<sub>2a</sub> & 55E<sub>1</sub>. I.C. C07c. 91/00. 80367

## A PROCESS FOR PREPARING BENZYLOXYAMINES.

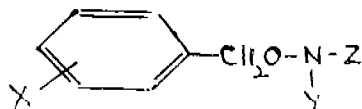
CARTER PRODUCTS, INC., OF 2 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, STATE OF NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 80367 filed January 22, 1962.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

21 Claims.

A process for preparing benzyloxyamines of the general formula as shown in fig. 1.



wherein X is hydrogen, one or two alkyls of 1 to 3 carbon atoms or halogen, Y is hydrogen,

$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \quad \text{O} \quad \text{O} \quad \text{O} \quad \text{O} \\ || \quad || \quad || \quad || \quad || \\ \text{-C-R, -C-OR, -C-NH}_2 \quad \text{or} \quad \text{-C-NH-C-R-} \end{array}$  and Z is hydrogen or aralkyl; or wherein X is alkoxy and Y is hydrogen,

$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \quad \text{O} \\ || \quad || \\ \text{-C-R or -C-OR and Z is aralkyl; or wherein X is trifluoromethyl} \end{array}$

and Y is -C-R or -C-OR and Z is hydrogen or aralkyl; wherein Z is an aralkyl group it can be substituted by one or two alkyl groups, an alkoxy, a halogen atom or a trifluoromethyl group on the aryl portion of the aralkyl group; and wherein the aralkyl groups hereinabove contain 7 to 12 carbon atoms and when R is alkyl it contains 1 to 20 carbon atoms; wherein R in each case is an alkyl, alkoxyalkyl or aryl group; and the acid addition salts of the above when Y and Z are hydrogen atoms or one of them is an aralkyl group with the proviso that (1) when X is a halogen atom and Z is a hydrogen atom then Y cannot be a hydrogen atom or

a carboxy group or -CNH<sub>2</sub>, (2) when X is a halogen atom and Y is hydrogen Z cannot be aralkyl and (3) when X is a hydrogen atom and Z is a hydrogen atom or a benzyl group, then Y cannot be a hydrogen atom or the group

$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ || \\ \text{-C-A,} \end{array}$  wherein A is -NH<sub>2</sub>, -OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, -CH<sub>3</sub> or phenyl characterized by (a) aralkylating a suitably protected hydroxylamine derivative of the formula



wherein Z' and Y' are respectively Z and Y as previously defined or are hydrolyzable protective groups with one or two moles of a benzyl halide or sulfonate of the formula as shown in Fig. 2.



wherein K is a halogen atom or the residue of a sulfonic acid or ester and X is as defined above and then (1) if desired, when the protective group on the hydroxylamine derivative is



-C-R or -C-OR, where R is as defined before hydrolyzing in a conventional manner to form a product of formula of figure 1 in which Z is hydrogen, (2) if desired, when the protective groups



is -C-OR where R is as defined before treating with ammonia to obtain a compound of formula of figure 1 wherein



Y is -C-NH<sub>2</sub>, (3) hydrolyzing in a conventional manner all other protective groups to form a product of formula of figure 1 in which Z is hydrogen or

(b) if desired, when Y and Z in the product of step (a) are hydrogen atoms or one of them is an aralkyl group, then doing one of the following:

(1) acylating with an agent capable of providing the radical

$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \quad \text{O} \\ || \quad || \\ \text{R-C-} \end{array}$  to convert Y into -C-R where R is as defined before

(2) reacting with cyanic acid to convert Y into -C-NH<sub>2</sub>

(3) reacting with a haloformate of formula Halogen

$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ || \\ \text{-C-OR; where R is as defined before a carbonate of the} \end{array}$

formula RO-C-OR; or with phosgene followed by treatment of the resulting carbamoyl chloride with

$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ || \\ \text{ROH or NH}_3 \end{array}$  to convert Y into -C-NH<sub>2</sub> or -C-OR

(4) forming in a conventional manner the non-toxic acid addition salt wherein R is as defined hereinabove.

CLASS 55E<sub>1</sub>. I.C.-C07C 63/50, 69/76. 80534.

## A PROCESS FOR PRODUCING PHENYLALKANE DERIVATIVES.

THE BOOTS COMPANY LIMITED, FORMERLY KNOWN AS BOOTS PURE DRUG COMPANY LIMITED, OF 1 THANE ROAD WEST, NOTTINGHAM, FORMERLY OF STATION STREET, NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND.

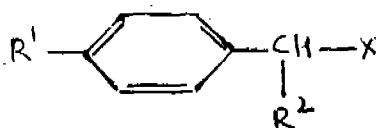
Application No. 80534 filed February 1, 1962.

Convention date February 2, 1961 (3999/61) U.K.

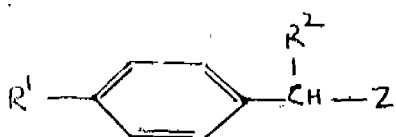
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

## 2 Claims.

A process for producing new compounds exhibiting therapeutic properties, and having the general formula shown in Figure 1.



wherein R¹ is butyl (except n-butyl), pentyl (except n-pentyl), cyclohexyl (optionally substituted by methyl in the 1-position) or cycloheptyl, R² is hydrogen or methyl; X is COOH, COOR³ (R³=alkyl C₁-₄), and the inorganic and organic salts of the acids, provided R¹ is not t-butyl, t-pentyl, or unsubstituted cyclohexyl when R² is hydrogen and X is COOH and provided R³ is not ethyl when R² is hydrogen and R¹ is s-butyl, t-butyl or t-pentyl, wherein a compound of the formula shown in figure 2.



where Z is an ester group or is cyano, thiocarbamoyl or N, N-disubstituted thiocarbamoyl and R¹ and R² are as defined above, is hydrolysed in known manner such as herein defined, and if desired, the acid so obtained is converted to a salt or a desirable ester by known means.

CLASS 55E, I.C.-A61K, 23/00, C12K; 5/00. 83880

#### METHOD OF OBTAINING A SATISFACTORILY STABLE ATTENUATED MEASLES VIRUS VACCINE.

THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION LIMITED, OF 183-193, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, N.W.1, ENGLAND.

Application No. 83880 filed August 27, 1962.

Convention date September 8, 1961 (32421/61) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

## 3 Claims—No drawings.

A method of producing a satisfactorily stable measles vaccine containing living attenuated measles virus by growing attenuated measles virus in chick embryo tissue culture, which comprises the steps of infecting chick embryo tissue culture with attenuated measles virus, incubating the infected culture at 32°C, harvesting a wet vaccine by collecting the liquid from the culture, and freeze-drying the vaccine with the addition of sorbitol.

CLASS 55E, I.C.-C07C 129/08. 90175.

#### A PROCESS FOR PREPARING NOVEL HYPOTENSIVE COMPOUND.

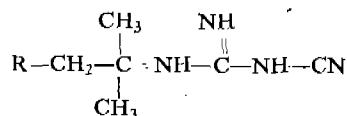
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY, OF BERDAN AVENUE, TOWNSHIP OF WAYNE, STATE OF NEW JERSEY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 90175 filed October 7, 1963.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

## 5 Claims—No drawings.

A process for the preparation of compound of the formula



wherein R is hydrogen or lower alkyl having 1 to 3 carbon atoms which comprises reacting the corresponding amine with

sodium dicyanamide in lower alkanol solvent medium in the presence of a mineral acid.

CLASS 32F, F2b. I.C.-C07d 27/00.

93724

#### A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF SUBSTITUTED 2, 3-DIHYDRO-4H-1, 4-BENZOXAZINES.

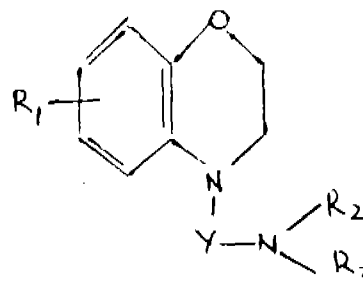
COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Application No. 93724 filed May 11, 1964.

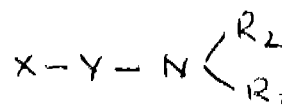
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

## 2 Claims.

A process for the preparation of novel heterocyclic compounds viz., 2, 3-dihydro-4H-1, 4-benzoxazines represented by the formula shown in figure 1.



wherein R¹ stands for hydrogen or a lower alkyl or alkoxy group or a halogen, the term "lower" covering 1 to 4 carbon atoms, Y is a straight or branched alkylene chain containing not more than four carbon atoms. R2 and R3 are like or unlike lower alkyl (the term "lower" covers from 1 to 4 carbon atoms) radicals; the nitrogen of the aminoalkyl group may, instead of carrying R2 and R3 form part of a heterocyclic ring such, for example, as 4-morpholino, 1-piperidino, 1-pyrrolidino, the process comprising heating at suitable temperatures within the range of 70 to 200°C a mixture of the unsubstituted or appropriately substituted 2, 3-dihydro-4H-1, 4-benzoxazine with an aminoalkyl halide of the formula 2.



wherein Y, R2 and R3 have the same meaning as stated above and X represents one of the halogens, chlorine and bromine.

CLASS 32F, F2b. I.C.-C07d 49/18.

93897

#### PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF NES DIAZACYCLOALKANES.

CIBA GEIGY OF INDIA LIMITED, AAREY ROAD, GOREGAON EAST, BOMBAY-62, MAHARASHTRA STATE, INDIA.

Application No. 93897 filed May 22, 1964.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

## 36 Claims.

Process for the manufacture of N-[pyr-(4)-C-alk-CH₂]-N'-Z-diazacycloalkanes in which the nitrogen atoms of the diazacycloalkane are separated one from the other by at least two carbon atoms, and wherein pyr-(4) represents a pyrazolyl-(4) radical, X represents oxygen or a hydrogen atom together with a free or substituted hydroxy group, Z stands for an aromatic radical, and alk for a lower alkylidene-(1, 1) radical in which process a 4-lower alkanoyl-pyrazole is reacted with formaldehyde and an N-unsubstituted N'-Z-diazacycloalkane whose nitrogen atoms are separated one from the other by at least two carbon atoms, and Z has the meaning given above and if desired or required the oxo group is reduced at any stage of

the process to the hydroxy group according to *per se* known methods and/or, any free base obtained, is converted according to *per se* known methods into a salt, and/or, any salt obtained is converted according to *per se* known methods into the free base, and/or, if desired or required, any racemate obtained is resolved according to *per se* known methods into its optical antipodes.

CLASS 32F<sub>1</sub>+F<sub>2</sub>b & 55E<sub>1</sub>, I.C.-C07d 51/62, 51/72. 103184

#### PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF DIAZACYCLOALKANE COMPOUNDS.

CIBA-GEIGY OF INDIA LIMITED, FORMERLY KNOWN AS CIBA OF INDIA LIMITED, OF AAREY ROAD, GOREGAON EAST, BOMBAY 62, MAHARASHTRA STATE, INDIA.

Application 103184 filed December 27, 1965.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

40 Claims.

A process for the manufacture of N-[(1-Ac-4-pyd)-C(=X)alk-CH<sub>2</sub>]-N'-Ar-diazacycloalkanes in which the nitrogen atoms of the diazacycloalkane ring are separated from one another by 2 or 3 carbon atoms and in which the group 4-pyr represents a 4-pyrazolyl residue substituted in the 1-position by the group Ac ("Ac" representing the acyl radical of an organic acid), X represents an oxygen atom, a free hydroxyl group or an etherified or esterified hydroxyl group together with a hydrogen atom, or two hydrogen atoms or a double bond which is linked with the C<sub>1</sub> carbon atom of the residue "alk", "alk" being a 1, 1-lower alkylidene residue, together with a hydrogen atom, and Ar represents an aromatic radical, and salts thereof, wherein (a) a 4-lower alkanoyl-1-Ac-pyrazole is reacted with formaldehyde and an N-unsubstituted N'-Ar-diazacycloalkane in which the nitrogen atoms are separated from one another by 2 or 3 carbon atoms, or an amino compound that contains on the nitrogen atom at least one hydrogen atom and is suitable for forming the N'-Ar-diazacycloalkane ring, and in a resulting compound containing a group convertible into the N'-Ar-diaza-cycloalkane ring the said group is so converted by methods known *per se* and if desired a resulting free base is converted into a salt by methods known *per se*.

CLASS 32F<sub>3</sub>d, I.C.-C07C 167/00. 105407

#### PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF $\Delta^5(10)$ -19-NORANDROSTENE-3, 17-DIONE.

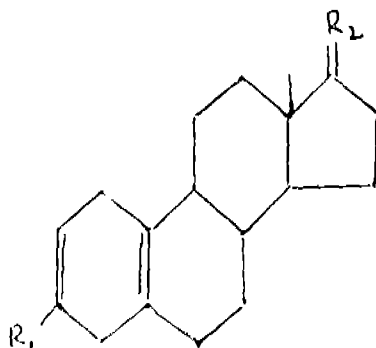
RICHTER GEDEON VEGYESZETI GYAR R.T., OF 63, CSERKESZ UTCA, BUDAPEST X, HUNGARY.

Application No. 105407 filed May 23, 1966.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims.

Process for the preparation of  $\Delta^5(10)$ -19-norandrostene-3, 17-dione from estrone-derivatives, which comprises hydrolysing a compound of the general formula (I).



(wherein R<sub>1</sub> stands for an alkoxy-group or a group known in the art for the provisional protection of a hydroxy-group, R<sub>2</sub> stands for a ketal-group, a thioketal group or a group known in the art for the provisional protection of an oxo-group) in a water-miscible solvent with an acid having a dissociation constant in the range of 10<sup>-2</sup> to 10<sup>-3</sup>.

CLASS 32F<sub>3</sub>a+F<sub>2</sub>b +F<sub>3</sub>c, I.C. C07C 97/02. 105661

#### PROCESS FOR PRODUCTION OF BASIC TERPENE ETHER DERIVATIVES.

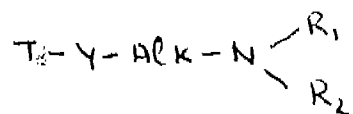
DEUTSCHE GOLD-UND SILBER-SCHNEIDANS-TALT VORMALS ROESSLER, OF 9 WEISSFRAUENSTRASSE, FRANKFURT (MAIN), FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 105661 filed June 10, 1966.

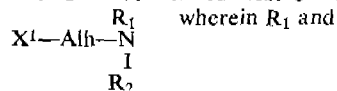
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

Process for production of compounds of the general formula shown in Fig. 1.



wherein T is a terpene radical derived from an acyclic or cyclic terpene of the composition C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2n-x</sub> or C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2n-x</sub>O with n is 5-20 and x is 0-6 by splitting off an H-atom or the hydroxyl group, Y is an oxygen or sulphur atom, Alk is a low straight-chain or branched alkylene group with 2-8 C-atoms and R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> are identical or different and denote hydrogen atoms or cycloalkyl, aralkyl, possibly substituted aryl or possibly substituted low saturated or unsaturated alkyl groups, and wherein the alkyl groups may form together with the N-atom to which they are attached a closed ring which may possibly contain another heteroatom and may be substituted, which comprises reacting a compound of formula T-X wherein T is as defined before and X is the group YH or Hal where Y is as defined before with a compound of formula



R<sub>2</sub> are as defined before and X<sup>1</sup> is Hal or HY wherein Y is as defined before with the proviso that both X and X<sup>1</sup> are not HY or Hal and if desired converting by known methods the bases thus obtained into their salts and quaternary compounds.

CLASS 32F<sub>3</sub>b & 55 E<sub>1</sub>, I.C.-C07d 51/48. 108723

#### A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 3-AMINO OR SUBSTITUTED AMINO BENZO (6, 7)-QUINAZOLINE-4-ONES.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Application No. 108723 filed January 4, 1967.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 claims—No drawings.

A process for the preparation of 3-amino- or substituted amino, e.g., dialkylamino or heterocyclic amino benzo (6, 7)-quinazoline-4-one with or without substituents, e.g., halogen, alkyl, nitro, amino in the aromatic nucleus and possessing Tranquillo-Sedative activity, by heating 2-amino-3-naphthoic acid with or without substituents e.g. alkyl, halogen, nitro, amino, in the aromatic nucleus with formamide at 170-180°C for 2 hours followed by refluxing the resulting benza (6, 7) quinazoline-4-one with hydrazine hydrate or substituted hydrazines, e.g. N-amino piperidine.

CLASS 32F.b & 55E<sub>1</sub>+E<sub>4</sub>. I.C.-C07d, 99/14. 110435

## PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF PENICILLANIC ACIDS.

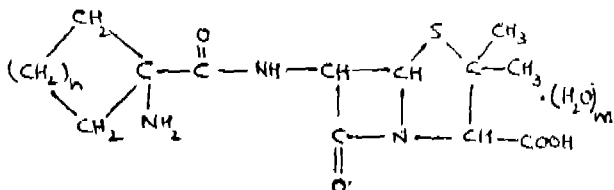
AMERICAN HOME PRODUCTS CORPORATION OF 685 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 110435 filed April 28, 1967.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims.

A process for the preparation of a new compound of the general formula shown in Fig. 10.



wherein  $n$  is an integer from 1 to 5 and  $m$  has the value of from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 0 with the proviso that where  $n$  is 1,  $m$  is less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  characterised in that a mixture of pH of from 3.0 to 7.0, of water and a hydrated compound of the above general formula (in which  $n$  is an integer from 2 to 5 and  $m$  is an integer which is greater than or equal to 1 or  $n$  is 1 and  $m$  is greater than or equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$ ) is heated to a temperature of from 40 to 100°C to form the desired new compound, and if necessary the compound is then dried.

CLASS 32F.b & 55E<sub>1</sub>. I.C.-C07d 39/00. 115008

## A PROCESS FOR PREPARING INDOLE DERIVATIVES.

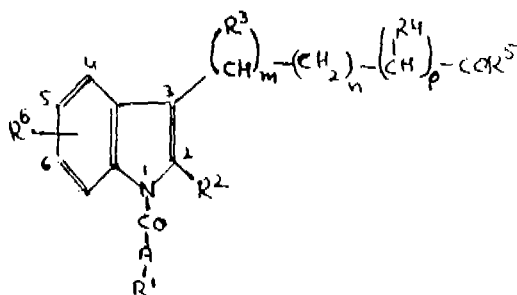
SUMITOMO CHEMICAL COMPANY, LTD., OF 15, KITAHAMA-5-CHOME, HIGASHI-KU, OSAKA, JAPAN.

Application No. 110558 filed May 8, 1967.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

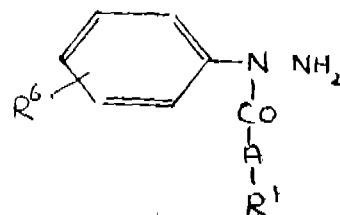
2 Claims.

A process for producing a 3-indolyl aliphatic acid derivative of the formula I.

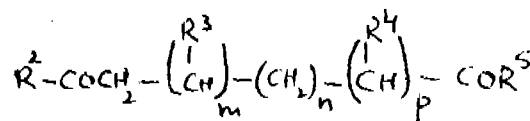


wherein  $R^1$  is an unsubstituted or a lower alkyl-, lower alkoxy-, lower alkylthio-, nitro-, cyano- or halogen-substituted aromatic ring group, each of said alkyl, alkoxy and alkylthio substituents containing up to 4 carbon atoms, or an unsubstituted or a methyl-, ethyl- or halogen-substituted 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring group containing an oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen atom;  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  each are a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having up to 3 carbon atoms;  $R^4$  is a hydrogen atom, a carboxy group or an alkoxy-carbonyl group having up to 4 carbon atoms,  $R^5$  is an alkoxy group having up to 4 carbon atoms, a benzyloxy group, a tetrahydropyranyloxy group, an amino group or a hydroxy group;  $R^6$  is an alkyl group having up to 4 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having up to 4 carbon atoms, an alkylthio group having up to 4 carbon atoms, a nitro group, an alkenyl group having up to 4 carbon atoms, an alkenyloxy group having up to 4 carbon atoms, a halogen atom or a hydrogen atom;  $A$  is an

unsubstituted saturated hydrocarbon chain having up to 5 carbon atoms, an unsubstituted unsaturated hydrocarbon chain having up to 5 carbon atoms, a halogen-substituted saturated hydrocarbon chain having up to 5 carbon atoms or a phenyl-substituted unsaturated hydrocarbon chain having up to 5 carbon atoms, the hydrocarbon chain being a straight one or a branched one,  $m$  and  $p$  each are 0 or 1; and  $n$  is 0 or an integer of 1 to 3, which comprises reacting an  $N^4$ -acylated phenylhydrazine derivative of the formula II.



wherein  $R^1$ ,  $R^6$  and  $A$  are as defined above, with an aliphatic acid derivative of the formula III.



wherein  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$  and  $p$  are as defined above, to yield the 3-indolyl aliphatic acid derivative of the formula (I).

CLASS 32F.b & 55E<sub>1</sub>. I.C.-A61K 21/00. 114839

## METHOD FOR PREPARING DRY ORGANIC SOLVENT SOLUTIONS OF DERIVATIVES OF 6-AMINOPENICILLANIC ACID.

AMERICAN HOME PRODUCTS CORPORATION, OF 685 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 114839 filed March 5, 1968.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims—No drawings.

A method for preparing a dry organic solvent solution of a derivative of 6-aminopenicillanic acid, particularly suitable for direct use in preparing penicillins by reaction with a silylating agent followed by reaction with an acylating agent, which method comprises treating an aqueous solution of 6-aminopenicillanic acid, or a salt thereof, with a secondary or tertiary aliphatic amine (said amine having at least 12 carbon atoms in the molecule and a molecular weight of at least 185) dissolved in a substantially water-immiscible organic solvent devoid of hydroxyl groups to form a two-phase water and organic solvent mixture, separating the organic solvent phase containing the corresponding aliphatic amine derivative of 6-aminopenicillanic acid from the water phase and then subjecting said organic phase containing the corresponding aliphatic amine derivative of 6-aminopenicillanic acid to a drying treatment.

CLASS 32F.b. I.C.-C07d, 55/54. 117172

## PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF "2-ALKOXY-4, 5-AZIMIDOBENZAMIDES AND ACID ADDITION AND QUATERNARY AMMONIUM SALTS THEREOF.

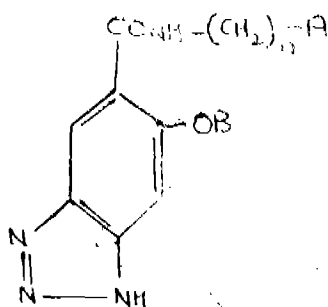
SOCIETE D'ETUDES SCIENTIFIQUES ET INDUSTRIELLES DE L'ILE-DE-FRANCE, OF 46, BOULEVARD DE LATOUR-MAUBOURG, 75 PARIS 7-FRANCE.

Application No. 117172 filed August 8, 1968.

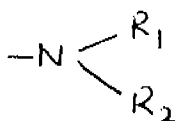
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

## 9 Claims.

A process for the preparation of the 2-alkoxy-4, 5-azimido-benzamides of the general formula shown in Fig. 1.

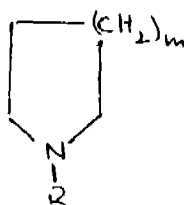


in which  $-(CH_2)_n$  can be either a mono- or dialkylamino radical of the formula illustrated in Fig. 2.



in which  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  which are identical or different represent hydrogen or alkyl radicals with from 1 to 5 carbon atoms.  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  can be jointed together to form a ring with or without nitrogen, oxygen or sulphur, when the ring contains a nitrogen atom, this atom can be substituted by an alkyl group with from 1 to 5 carbon atoms, the rings thus formed are for example: pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, imidazolidinyl, piperazino, thiazolidinyl, N-methyl-pyrrolidinyl, N-ethyl-piperidinyl,

-or a heterocyclic radical of the formula shown in Fig. 3.



R represents an alkyl radical with from 1 to 5 carbon atoms. m is an integer of less than 4;

-B can be an alkyl or alkenyl radical with from 1 to 5 carbon atoms, and n=1 or 2; or acid addition or quaternary ammonium salts thereof such as herein described, which comprises treating a substituted 2-alkoxy-4, 5-aminobenzamide with a metallic nitrite or by a suitable nitrification agent such as amyl nitrite in acid medium, and if desired, converting the said azimidobenzamides to their acid addition or quaternary ammonium salts in known manner such as herein described.

CLASS 32F<sub>1</sub> & 55E<sub>2</sub>+E<sub>4</sub>. I.C.-C07d 33/34, 33/52. 119387

# PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF NOVEL SUBSTITUTED QUINOLINES.

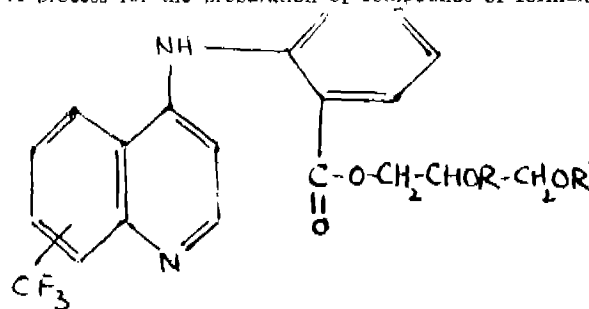
ROUSSEL UCLAF, OF 35 BOULEVARD DES INVALIDES, PARIS 7E, FRANCE.

Application No. 119387 filed January 13, 1969.

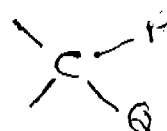
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

## 14 Claims.

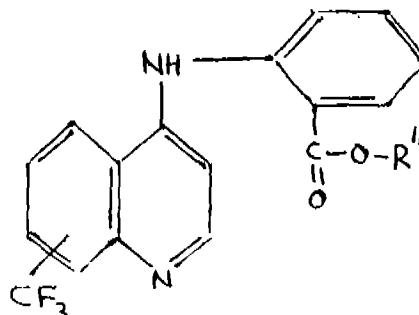
A process for the preparation of compounds of formula I.



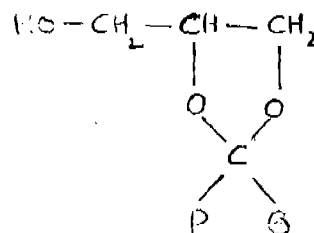
(wherein the  $CF_3$  group is in the 7- or 8- position of the quinoline nucleus and R and R' both represent hydrogen atoms, or together represent a divalent group of formula VI.



(wherein P and Q, which may be the same or different each represents an alkyl, aralkyl, or aryl group), and corresponding base and non-toxic acid addition salts thereof in which R and R' both represent hydrogen atoms, which comprises reacting a compound of formula II.



(wherein the  $CF_3$  group is in the 7- or 8- position of the quinoline nucleus and R'' represents a  $(C_1-C_5)$  alkyl group) with a compound of formula III.



(wherein P and Q are as defined above) to produce a compound of formula I [wherein R and R' together represent a divalent group of formula VI (wherein P and Q are as defined above)], and if desired subjecting the compound of formula I prepared to acid hydrolysis to prepare a salt of a compound of formula I (wherein R and R' both represent hydrogen atoms) said last-mentioned salt being if desired converted in a manner known *per se* into the corresponding free base or a different non-toxic salt thereof.

CLASS 50E<sub>1</sub>. I.C.-F25b 9/00.

119663

# METHOD OF PRESERVING ARTICLES WITH AN EBULLIENT LIQUID FREEZANT AND AN APPARATUS THEREFOR.

E. J. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY, LOCATED AT WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, U.S.A.

Application No. 119663 filed February 3, 1969.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

## 35 Claims.

A method of preserving articles as herein described by direct contact with an ebullient liquid freezant in an open vessel without significant loss of freezant vapor to the atmosphere which comprises

(A) maintaining an ebullient liquid polyfluorinated  $C_1$  to  $C_6$  saturated halohydrocarbon freezant in the heat extraction zone of an open heat extraction vessel, said freezant having a normal boiling point between  $5^\circ\text{C}$ . and  $-50^\circ\text{C}$ . and a vapor density at its normal boiling point at least twice that of air at the same temperature,

(B) maintaining a noncondensable gas-100% freezant vapor interface in the heat extraction vessel by means of a vapor condenser in the heat extraction zone operating at a temperature below the normal boiling point of the liquid freezant, the level of the interface being below the level of all paths to the outside atmosphere which are in free vapor communication with the heat extraction zone, and the level of the interface in the heat extraction zone being above the level at which the articles come in direct contact with the liquid freezant,

(C) introducing articles selected from the group consisting of liquids and solids which are at a temperature above the normal boiling point of the liquid freezant into the heat extraction zone without substantially disturbing the noncondensable gas above the interface and without introducing essentially any noncondensable gas below the interface,

(D) passing the articles through the heat extraction zone.

(E) extracting heat from the articles in the heat extraction zone by direct contact with the liquid freezant,

(F) removing the articles from the vessel by passing them upward through the interface and out of the vessel through an exit opening which is in free vapor communication with the heat extraction zone without substantially disturbing the noncondensable gas above the interface.

CLASS 32F<sub>1</sub>+F<sub>2b</sub> & 55E<sub>1</sub>, I.C.-C07d 41/08.

122953

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF HEXAHYDRO-AZEPINES.

JOHN WYETH & BROTHER LIMITED, OF HUNTER-COMBE LANE SOUTH, TAPLOW, MAIDENHEAD, BERKSHIRE, ENGLAND.

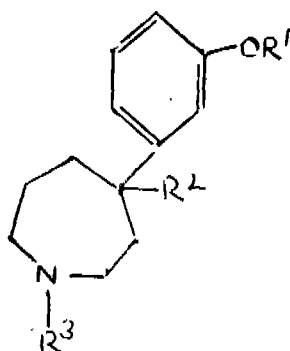
Application No. 122953 filed August 28, 1969.

Convention date September 4, 1968 (42060/68) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

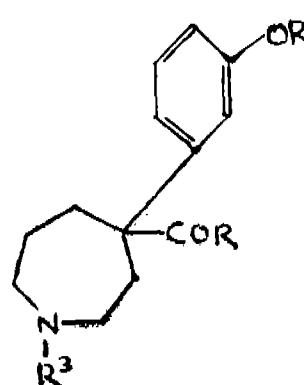
## 16 Claims.

A process for the preparation of new hexahydroazepine derivatives of the general formula I.



or the acid addition or quaternary ammonium salts thereof, in which  $R^1$  is a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl radical or a lower alkanoyl radical,  $R^2$  is a lower alkyl radical, and  $R^3$  is hydrogen, lower alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cyclopropylmethyl, lower alkanoyl, phenacyl, phenethyl, or  $\beta$ -benzoyl-

ethyl, and the term "lower" means that the radical contains up to 6, preferably up to 4 carbon atoms, which process comprises reducing by a method known per se a compound of formula II.



wherein  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  have the meanings defined above and  $R^3$  is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms; and, if desired, demethylating by a method known per se a compound of general formula (I) wherein  $R^1$  is a lower alkyl radical and  $R^2$  is a methyl radical to obtain the corresponding compound wherein  $R^2$  is hydrogen; or alkylating by a method known per se a compound of general formula (I) wherein  $R^3$  is hydrogen to obtain the corresponding compound wherein  $R^3$  is a carbon-containing radical; or deetherifying by a method known per se a compound of formula (I) wherein  $R^1$  is a lower alkyl radical to obtain the corresponding compound of formula (I) wherein  $R^1$  is hydrogen; or acylating by a method known per se a compound of formula (I) wherein  $R^1$  is hydrogen to obtain a compound where  $R^1$  is a lower alkanoyl radical; or converting by a method known per se a free base of formula (I) to an acid addition or quaternary ammonium salt thereof.

CLASS 32F<sub>1</sub>+F<sub>2a</sub>+F<sub>2b</sub> & 55E<sub>2</sub>+F<sub>1</sub>.

124505

I.C.-C07C 103/00.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF AMIDES OF CARBOXYLIC ACID.

ANTONIO LUIS PALOMO COLL. AT MEASTRO PEREZ CABRERO 7, BARCELONA, SPAIN.

Application No. 124505 filed December 18, 1969.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

## 15 Claims.

A process for the preparation of amides or carboxylic acids which comprises reacting a compound containing a functional amine group with the reaction product of an organic carboxylic acid or inorganic salt or tertiary amine salt thereof and a dimethyl formiminium halosulphite N, halide.

CLASS 32F<sub>1</sub>+F<sub>2b</sub> & 55E<sub>1</sub>, I.C.-C07d 41/00.

126027

A NOVEL PROCESS FOR PRODUCING BENZODIAZEPINE DERIVATIVES.

SUMITOMO CHEMICAL COMPANY, LTD. OF JAPAN OF 15, KITAHAMA-5-CHOME, HIGASHI-KU, OSAKA, JAPAN.

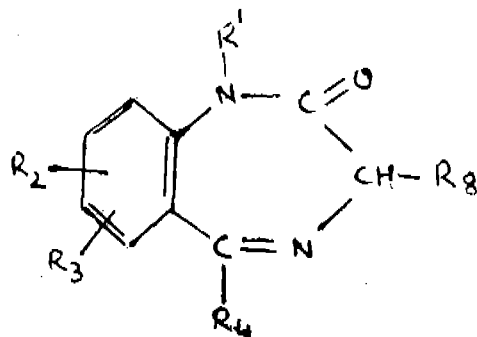
Application No. 126027 filed April 2 1970.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office Calcutta.

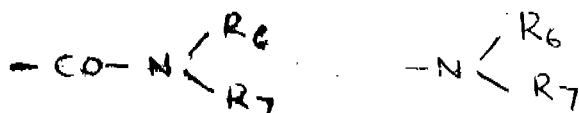


## 9 Claims.

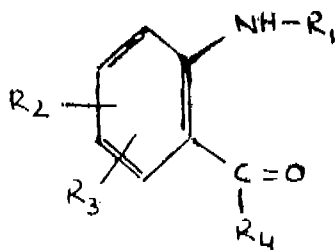
A process for producing benzodiazepine derivatives and acid addition salt thereof represented by the formula 1.



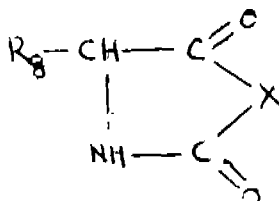
wherein  $R_1$  represents hydrogen,  $C_1$ -4 alkyl,  $C_2$ -4 alkenyl,  $C_3$ -4 alkynyl, phenyl, phenyl substituted by halogen or  $C_1$ -4 alkyl or a group of the formula,  $-C_nH_{2n}R_5$  wherein  $n$  is an integer of 1 to 4 and  $R_5$  represents halogen trifluoromethyl, cyano,  $C_6$ -7 cycloalkyl,  $C_1$ -4 alkoxy,  $C_1$ -4 alkylthio,  $C_2$ -4 alkenyloxy, carbamoyl,  $C_1$ -4 alkyl carbamoyl, acyloxy,  $C_1$ -4 alkyl-carbonyl,  $C_1$ -4 alkoxy carbonyl, phenyl phenyl as herein described or  $R_5$  represents a group represented by the formula (a) or formula (b).



wherein  $R_6$  signifies hydrogen or  $C_1$ -3 alkyl and  $R_7$  signifies  $C_1$ -3 alkyl; provided that  $R_6$  and  $R_7$  may form an optionally substituted 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring together with the adjacent nitrogen atom, and said heterocyclic ring may further contain a hetero atom;  $R_2$  represents hydrogen, halogen,  $C_1$ -4 alkyl, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, di- $(C_1$ -4 alkyl) amino, piperidino,  $C_1$ -4 alkoxy,  $C_1$ -4 alkylthio,  $C_1$ -4 alkyl-sulfonyl,  $C_2$ -4 alkylsulfinyl, carbamoyl or sulfamoyl;  $R_3$  represents hydrogen, nitro  $C_1$ -4 alkyl or halogen;  $R_4$  represents  $C_1$ -4 alkyl,  $C_6$ -7 cycloalkyl, cyclo-alkenyl, phenyl, substituted phenyl as herein described phenyl- $C_1$ -3 alkyl or a heterocycle;  $R_5$  represents hydrogen,  $C_1$ -4 alkyl,  $C_1$ -4 alkoxy- $C_1$ -4 alkyl,  $C_1$ -4 alkylthio- $C_1$ -4 alkyl, phenyl, phenyl substituted by halogen or  $C_1$ -2 alkoxy, benzyl or hydroxybenzyl; which comprises reacting an aminophenyl ketone derivative represented by the formula II.



wherein  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  are the same as defined above, with a 2, 5-dione derivative represented by the formula III.



wherein  $R_8$  is the same as defined above, and  $X$  represents oxygen or sulfur; and, if desired, preparing an acid addition

salts thereof by treatment with an acid e.g. a mineral acid such as hydrochloric, sulfuric, nitric or phosphoric acid or an organic acid such as malic, fumaric, succinic, formic or acetic acid.

CLASS 32F.b. I.C.-C07d 27/22.

128222

## PROCESS FOR PREPARING PYRROLE DERIVATIVES.

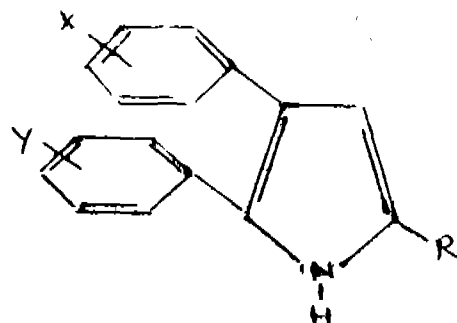
SANKYO COMPANY LIMITED, 1-6, 3 CHOME, NIHONBASHI HONCHO, CHUO KU, TOKYO, JAPAN.

Application No. 128222 filed August 28, 1970.

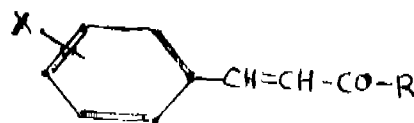
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

## 5 Claims.

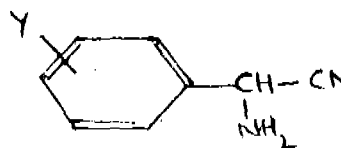
A process for the preparation of a compound having the formula as shown in Fig. 1.



wherein  $R$  represents a straight or branched alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms and  $X$  and  $Y$  may be the same or different and each represents a hydrogen atom, a straight or branched alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a halogen atom, an alkoxy group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, or a  $N$ -di (alkyl) amino group wherein alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, provided that both  $X$  and  $Y$  are not a hydrogen atom which comprises reacting an alkylstyrylketone derivative having the formula as shown in Fig. 2.



wherein  $R$  and  $X$  are the same as above with an  $\alpha$ -amino-phenylacetonitrile derivative having the formula as shown in Fig. 3.



wherein  $Y$  is the same as above.

CLASS 32F.b. I.C. C07d; 91/00.

129785

## METHOD OF MAKING NOVEL 4-AMINO-2-(5-NITRO-2-THIENYL) QUINAZOLINES.

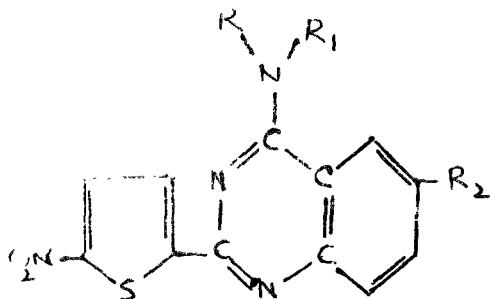
THE NORWICH PHARMACAL COMPANY, OF 17 EATON AVENUE, NORWICH, NEW YORK 13815, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 129785 filed December 30, 1970.

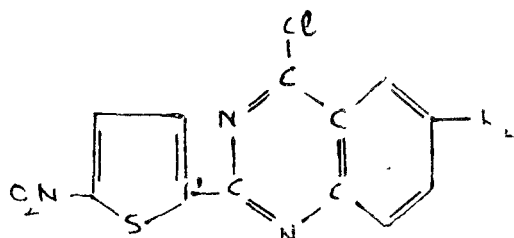
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

## 2 Claims.

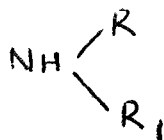
A method for making novel 4-amino-2-(5-nitro-2-thienyl)quinazolines of the formula shown in Fig. 1.



wherein R is hydroxy (lower) alkyl, dihydroxy (lower) alkyl, hydroxy (lower) alkyl, (lower) alkyl, (lower) alkyl or morpholino-propyl; R<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen, amino, or hydroxy (lower) alkyl; R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen or chloro; and R and R<sub>1</sub> taken together with -N is N-hydroxyethylpiperazino which comprises reacting a compound of the formula shown in Fig. 2.



wherein R<sub>2</sub> has the significance given above, with an amine of the formula shown in Fig. 3.



wherein R and R<sub>1</sub> have the significance given above.

CLASS 32F<sub>1</sub>+F<sub>2a</sub>+F<sub>2b</sub>+F<sub>2c</sub>. I.C.-C07C 101/00. 131283

A PROCESS FOR THE ASYMMETRIC HYDROGENATION OF  $\beta$ -SUBSTITUTED- $\alpha$ -ACYLAMIDO ACRYLIC ACIDS AND/FOR THEIR SALTS USING COORDINATION COMPLEX CATALYSTS THEREIN.

MONSANTO COMPANY, OF 800 NORTH LINDBERGH BOULEVARD, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, 63166, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 131283 filed May 7, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

## 17 Claims.

A process for the asymmetric hydrogenation of a  $\beta$ -substituted- $\alpha$ -acylamido-acrylic acid and/or its salt which comprises the hydrogenation of the  $\beta$ -substituted- $\alpha$ -acylamido-acrylic acid and/or its salt in the presence of a catalyst selected from the group consisting of—

(1) a soluble coordination complex comprising a metal selected from the group consisting of rhodium, iridium, ruthenium, osmium, palladium and platinum in combination with at least one optically active phosphine or arsine ligand;

(2)  $M^1X_nL_n$ , wherein  $M^1$  is a metal selected from the group consisting of rhodium, ruthenium, iridium and osmium; X is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, bromine and iodine; each L is a phosphine or arsine ligand, provided that at least one L group is optically active and n is one of the integers one or three;

(3)  $M^2X_nL_n$ , wherein  $M^2$  is a metal selected from the group consisting of palladium and platinum; and X and L are as defined in (2) above;

(4) a solution of a metal selected from the group consisting of rhodium, iridium, ruthenium, osmium, palladium and at least one equivalent of a phosphine or arsine ligand per mole of metal in the solution, provided that the ligand is optically active; and

(5) cationic coordination rhodium complexes containing 2 equivalents of an optically active phosphine or arsine ligand per mole of rhodium and a chelating bis olefin.

CLASS 32F<sub>1d</sub>. I.C.-C07C 167/00.

133638.

PROCESS FOR THE 11, 12-ENOLISATION OF A 9  $\alpha$ -HALO-11-KETO-STEROID.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR MEDICINE AND CHEMISTRY INC, OF 49, AMHERST STREET, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, 02142, U.S.A.

Application No. 133638 filed November 16, 1971.

Convention date November 17, 1970/(54671/70) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

15 Claims. No drawings.

A process for the 11, 12-enolisation of a 9  $\alpha$ -halo-11-keto-steroid in which the 9  $\alpha$ -halo-11-keto-steroid is treated in a polar, aprotic medium with a strong base.

CLASS 32F<sub>1</sub>+F<sub>2b</sub> & 55E<sub>2</sub>+E<sub>4</sub>. I.C.-C07d 57/34, 57/38

133933.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF AZAPURINONES.

MAY & BAKER LIMITED, OF DAGENHAM, ESSEX, ENGLAND.

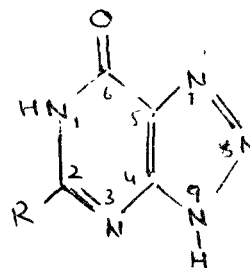
Application No. 133933 filed December 14, 1971.

Convention date December 15, 1970 (59556/70) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

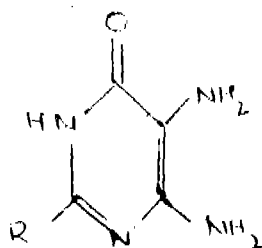
9 Claims.

Process for the preparation of 8-azapurin-6-one derivatives of the general formula shown in Figure I.



(wherein R represents a phenyl or naphthyl group, which may optionally carry one or more substituents selected from halogen atoms and hydroxy, alkyl, phenylalkyl, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, alkoxyalkoxy, phenoxy, aralkoxy, alkylthio, hydroxyalkyl, alkanesulphonyl, alkanoyl, alkoxycarbonyl, trifluoromethyl and methylenedioxy groups and amino groups substituted by two groups selected from alkyl and phenyl groups, or R represents a straight- or branched-chain alkenyl or alkynyl group containing from 2 to 6 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl group containing from 3 to 8 carbon atoms, a straight- or branched-chain alkyl group containing from 2 to 10 carbon atoms, or a straight- or branched-chain alkyl group containing from 1 to 10 carbon atoms carrying one or more substituents selected from halogen atoms, hydroxy groups, cycloalkyl groups containing from 3 to 8 carbon atoms, straight- or branched-chain alkoxy groups containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, and phenyl groups optionally carrying one or more substituents selected from halogen atoms, and straight- or branched-chain alkyl or alkoxy groups containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms hydroxy groups, and phenylalkoxy groups in

which the alkoxy moiety contains from 1 to 6 carbon atoms) which comprises forming the triazole ring by treatment of a compound of the general formula shown in Figure II.



(wherein R is as hereinbefore defined) with an alkali metal nitrite together with an acid, and, if desired, converting by a known method as herein described the 8-azapurin-6-one thus obtained into a pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

CLASS 40F. I.C.-B01d 3/00, B01b 1/00. 137379.

#### A MODIFIED DISTILLATION FLASK.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Application No. 770/72 filed July 5, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

#### 2 Claims.

A distillation flask comprising a necked flask which contains liquid to be distilled, extracted or processed wherein is provided an electrical heater having connector pins connecting to a heating element in a glass tube, to a power supply wherein the electrical heater consists of a removable fixing device consisting of a base clamp, which tightly holds the connector pins, fixed to an isolator, connected to base the clamp, which is removable attached to a tube of the flask by a guide clamp whereby the fixing device can be easily removed to replace the heating element characterised in that distillation flask is provided with a leak-proof flange on the neck of the said necked flask further characterised in that the leak-proof flange consists of the out-turned flattened neck of the flask, the said flange being formed e.g., by heating and rotating the flask and pressing the neck against carbon plates, whereby a leak-proof joint can be formed between the said leak-proof flange and a corresponding flange of a condenser by locking the two flanges together between two metallic flanges, thereby the leak-proof flange formed avoids the need for standard ground glass joint for connecting the distillation flask to a condenser.

CLASS 170D. I.C.-C11d 13/00. 137380.

#### SOAP TABLETS.

HINDUSTAN LEVER LIMITED, AT HINDUSTAN LEVER HOUSE, 165-166, BACKBAY RECLAMATION, BOMBAY-20, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA.

Application No. 1118/72 filed August 9, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

#### 5 Claims. No drawings.

A soap tablet in which the soap is derived from a fat charge consisting of from 5 to 50% dehydroxylated hardened castor oil, from 11 to 10% liquid unhardened oil, from 30 to 85% tallow fat, sal fat or hardened soft oil, from 0 to 15% coconut oil and from 0 to 5% rosin, by weight of the fat charge.

CLASS 194C. I.C.-H01j 31/00. 137381.

#### MULTI-BEAM CATHODE RAY TUBE CONSTRUCTION.

ADRIAN WILLIAM STANDAART, OF 5 BONBROOK CIRCLE, WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 1970/72 filed November 22, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

#### 15 Claims.

A multi-beam cathode ray tube for producing visible images without a shadow mask, comprising a glass envelope including a neck portion and a faceplate portion, said faceplate portion having a phosphor screen area formed of vertically spaced subdivisions of phosphor material arranged in elongated plural parallel, vertically spaced paths spanning the screen area along substantially horizontal scan axes and spaced in succession vertically along the screen area, a single electron gun within said neck portion for producing at least three non-crossing spaced electron beams arranged in a substantially vertical plane and maintained vertically spaced from each other throughout their length, said electron gun including a single cathode comprising a sheet member facing the screen area having a channel formation projecting toward the screen area and defining a vertically elongated flat emission panel vertically spanning the cathode, a coating of electron emission material on said emission panel which is thermally activated to emit electrons for forming the electron beams, control grid and first anode elements in spaced planes paralleling the plane of said emission panel and each having three holes spaced along a vertical plane providing a hole for each of the three respective electron beams for controlling and shaping the electrons emitted by the cathode into the three spaced beams, the holes in said grid and first anode elements for each respective electron beam being axially aligned along a beam axis substantially perpendicular to said emission panel, electrically conductive material about said holes, means for applying selected electrical potentials to said conductive material for the individual holes, and accelerating anode means for accelerating the electrons in said beams toward said phosphor screen area.

CLASS 194C. I.C.-H01j 31/00. 137382.

#### CATHODE RAY TUBE.

ADRIAN WILLIAM STANDAART, OF 5 BONBROOK CIRCLE, WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 2878/Cal/74 filed December 31, 1974.

Division of Application No. 1970/72 filed November 22, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patents Office, Calcutta.

#### 15 Claims.

A cathode ray tube for producing visible images comprising a glass envelope including a neck portion and a faceplate portion, said faceplate portion having a plurality of individual phosphor screens arranged in a selected pattern over the area of said faceplate portion, a single electron gun within said neck portion for producing a plurality of electron beams at least equalling in number the number of screens, said electron gun including a single cathode having a flat surface portion lying in a transverse plane transversely spanning the cathode and facing the screens, a coating of electron emission material on said flat surface portion which is thermally activated to emit electrons for forming the electron beams, control grid and first anode elements in spaced planes paralleling the plane of said flat surface portion and each having a hole for each of the respective electron beams for controlling and shaping the electrons emitted by the cathode into the beams, the holes in said grid and first anode elements for each respective electron beam being axially aligned along an axis substantially perpendicular to said surface portion, and accelerating anode means for accelerating the electrons in said beams toward said phosphor screens, said cathode, grid and anode elements being rigidly supported in a unitary assembly.

CLASS 127-I. I.C.-F16d 19/00. 137383.

#### INTERMITTENT DRIVE STRUCTURE.

BOX INNARDS, INCORPORATED, P.O. BOX 4347, ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA 92803, U.S.A.

Application No. 284/Cal/73 filed February 7, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

## 13 Claims.

An intermittent drive structure which comprises :  
 a driven shaft,  
 a clutch means for transmitting motion to said driven shaft, said clutch means being capable of being opened and closed,  
 means for transmitting motion to said clutch means so as to cause rotation of said driven shaft, said means for transmitting motion being connected to said clutch means,  
 drive means for reciprocating said means for transmitting motion, said drive means being connected to said means for transmitting motion, and  
 means for opening said clutch means at one extreme of the reciprocation of the motion caused by said drive means and for closing said clutch means at the other extreme of the reciprocation of the motion caused by said drive means.

CLASS 127A. I.C.-F16d 13/50. 137384.

## FRICTION CLUTCH, ESPECIALLY FOR GEAR TRANSMISSIONS.

CARL HURTH MASCHINEN UND ZAHNRADFABRIK, OF 15 HOLZSTRASSE, 8000 MUNCHEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 1069/Cal/73 filed May 7, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

## 3 Claims.

A friction clutch, especially for gear transmissions, having on the shaft to be coupled an axially slidable operating sleeve and having further at least one axially slidable friction ring (17, 18) which belongs to first transmission means, e.g. a shaft (10), and via friction surfaces cooperates with at least one thrust plate (70, 70') which is associated with second transmission means, e.g. a gear (11) or gears (11, 12), the said friction ring bearing against the shaft to be coupled by means of angular surfaces (62) and rolling elements (66) inclined relative to the plane of rotation, while the thrust plate is spring-loaded by at least one spring (75, 76) in the direction of engagement of the clutch, with the range of axial movement of the said thrust plate being limited by stops (74, 77), where in the spring (75, 76) is so designed that, within the range of maximum effective length ( $f_0$ ) in clutch operation and the minimum effective length ( $f_1$ ), the force ( $F$ ) will essentially very no more than plus/minus 5%.

CLASS 49E. I.C.-A21C 3/02. 137385.

## DEVICE FOR FLATTENING AND ROLLING DOUGHY FOOD PRODUCTS.

KAMLAKAR SADANAND SALVI, MADHUKAR NARAYAN PATIL AND PRAMILA JAYWANT KOWLEY, TRADING IN PARTNERSHIP AS ATOM PLAST, ALL OF 'BHAVNA', 3RD FLOOR, 422, VER SAVARKAR ROAD, PRABHADEVI, BOMBAY 25, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA.

Application No. 1241/72 filed August 23, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

## 6 Claims.

A device for the flattening and rolling of chapatis, puris, papads or like doughy food products, which comprises a base member having centrally disposed on its upper surface a conventional "non-stick" plate, a conventional "non-stick" membrane or diaphragm provided above said base member and plate and being supported from lateral box mountings, said mountings being themselves resiliently and slidably mounted upon the base member by compression springs and guide pins, a circular rotatable disc provided above the "non-stick" membrane or diaphragm, said disc being adapted to be lowered into contact with the "non-stick" diaphragm and thereby to depress said diaphragm on its resilient mountings into contact with individual lumps or balls of pre-kneaded dough placed on the "non-stick" plate, said disc when in such lowered position being adapted to be rotatably driven by any known means upon the diaphragm and thereby to flatten and roll the lumps of dough into the required shape.

CLASS 32F.b. I.C.-CO7d 99/24.

137386

## PROCESS FOR PREPARING AN ANTIBIOTIC CEPHALOSPORIN COMPOUND.

ELI LILLY AND COMPANY, OF 740 SOUTH ALABAMA STREET, INDIANAPOLIS 6, INDIANA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

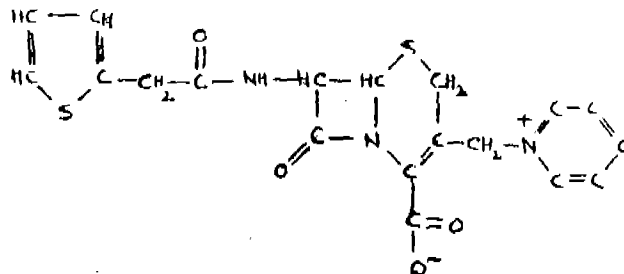
Application No. 495/Cal/74 filed March 7, 1974.

Division of Application No. 82472 filed May 28, 1962.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

## 2 Claims.

A process for preparing an antibiotic cephalosporin compound having the formula I.



which comprises acylating 7-aminocephalosporanic acid or a salt thereof with 2-thienylacetyl chloride and refluxing the product thus obtained in solution with an excess of pyridine.

CLASS 128E. I.C.-A61h. 19/00.

137387

## AN ELECTRICAL MEDICAL DEVICE FOR MODIFYING THE NATURALLY OCCURRING ELECTRIC POTENTIAL OF A LIVING BODY.

ESB INCORPORATED, OF 5 PENN CENTER PLAZA, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 181/Cal/73 filed January 25, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

## 16 Claims.

An electrical medical device for modifying the naturally occurring electric potential of a predetermined zone of a living body, comprising: an electrical signal generator producing a signal having a waveform whose rise time is less than or greater than its fall time and in which the rise and fall times correspond to a frequency content within the range from 10 Hz to 1MHz and further comprising a pair of probe electrodes or a probe coil connected to the said signal generator and suitable for reactively coupling the said signal to the body.

CLASS 62C. &amp; 154H. I.C.-DO6p. 1/22.

137388

## PROCESS FOR THE DYEING AND PRINTING OF TEXTILE MATERIALS.

CIBA-GEIGY OF INDIA LIMITED, OF AAREY ROAD, GOREGAON EAST, BOMBAY-63, INDIA.

Application No. 11/Bom/72 filed September 18, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

## 11 Claims.

A process for dyeing and printing hydrophilic textile materials and blends thereof with vat dyestuffs, wherein the impregnation and reduction-oxidation steps are carried out in an organic solvent, solvent mixture or their vapours or in an aqueous/organic solvent emulsion as herein before described.

CLASS 70C, I.C.-C23f 11/14, 13/00, 15/00. 137389

5 Claims.

## IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO BLACK CHROME PLATING.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAJI MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Application No. 309/72 filed May 25, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims—No drawings.

A process for the production of shiny corrosion resistant oil wettable black chromium plating on brass and copper by plating polished and degreased substrate comprising brass or copper wherein the plating is done by electrodepositing black chrome from an aqueous black chromium plating bath containing fluoride, chromic acid (free from sulphate) using tin or antimony lead alloy anode and the copper or brass as cathodes characterised in that the plating is done with the bath in presence of boric acid and nitrogen containing compounds such as urea or urea nitrate in combination with fluoride.

CLASS 11C, I.C.-A23K, 1/02. 137390

## PROCESS OF MAKING FEED STRUFF AND APPARATUS THEREFOR.

YOSIAKI KIMURA, OF 902, AZA-AMEKU, NAHA-SHI, OKINAWA-KEN, JAPAN.

Application No. 1253/72 filed August 24, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

15 Claims.

A process of making a composite feed for ox, horse, pig, or hen containing bagasse, yeast, and protein, which comprises mixing bagasse with *Candida utilis* of its variety, *C. utilis* var major for proteinization, and with *Trichoderma viride* for decomposing crude fibers, fermenting the mixture mixing the fermented mixture with the top portion of sugar cane or other herbage, rolling the resultant mixture into a desired shape, and drying the mixture to provide a solid composite feed.

CLASS 39L &amp; 40F, I.C.-B01j. 137391

## METHOD OF PREPARING ANTIMONY OXIDE COLLOIDAL SOL.

HENRY GEORGE PETROW, OF 33 CONCORD AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ROBERT JOSEPH ALLEN, OF 130 ADAMS AVENUE, SAUGUS, MASSACHUSETTS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 1914/72 filed November 15, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition, Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims.

A process for forming colloidal  $Sb_2O_3$ , that comprises, reacting  $Sb_2O_3$  with KOH and  $H_2O_2$  in the ratios of substantially 1 mole to 2.1 moles to 2 moles to form potassium antimonate, and deionizing the potassium antimonate by ion exchange process.

CLASS 58D, I.C.-E06b, 3/32. 137392

## IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO LOUVERED WINDOWS.

DHARAM DEV SAIGAL OF 1/28 NARIANA RESIDENTIAL SCHEME, NEW DELHI, INDIA.

Application No. 468/Cal/73 filed March 2, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

A portable louvered window adapted to be fixed at any desired place on the walls of the opening of any building comprises a combination of a pair of similar metallic channels having longitudinal grooves at their inner side, the said channels having provision of equally spaced and rotatably fixed louver frames in which louvers of the required size are fixed, one of the said two channels having inside its groove a long metal strip and an operating lever fixed therein, the said long strip which runs along the length of the said channel and is connected to the operating lever as well as to the louver frames of the said channel, a small metal strip fixed inside the said channel to serve as a locking means for the said operating lever whereby the said louvers can be turned at any desired angle to correspond with the fully open, partially open or the fully closed position of the window and locked in that position to prevent any fluttering or rotational motion of the louvers that might be caused by the wind pressure during a strong breeze characterized in that whereas by the operation of the operating lever the louvers can be turned at any desired angle to correspond with any required open or partially open position of the window when the window is to be brought into its closed position the said louvers are rotated to lie in a vertical plane in close alignment with the respective adjoining louvers so as to form one continuous flap in which position the said louver frames lie in one continuous line along the length of the said channels and that their further rotation is stopped by the ridges provided at the outer surface of the said channels.

CLASS 39A+K & 88D, I.C.-C10K 1/00, 137393  
CO1b 17/18, A62C 5/12.

## PROCESS FOR THE REMOVAL OF CARBON DIOXIDE AND/OR HYDROGEN SULPHIDE AND OTHER ACIDIC GASES FROM GAS MIXTURES.

VETROCOKE COKAPUANIA S.P.A., OF 46, VIA DELL'INDUSTRIE, VENEZIA PORTO MARGHERA, ITALY, AND GIUSEPPE GIAMMARCO, OF SAN MARCO N.3242, PIAZZALE MOROLIN, VENEZIA, ITALY.

Application No. 952/Cal/73 filed April 23, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims.

Process for removing carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulphide or other acidic gas from a gaseous mixture, comprising an absorption stage in which the gaseous mixture to be purified is brought into contact with an aqueous absorbent solution for the acidic gas, and a regeneration stage in which the acidic gas absorbed by the solution is removed from the latter, characterized in that a fuel is burnt in direct contact with the absorbent solution to be regenerated, or with water, whereby the combustion gases are mixed with the steam produced by the heat of combustion, and these steam-containing combustion gases are brought into contact with the absorbent solution to be regenerated to expel from the latter its absorbed acidic gas.

CLASS 179-F, I.C.-B67b 5/00. 137394

## A CLOSURE FOR CRUCIBLES USED IN THE ALUMINO-THERMIC REACTION.

ELEKTRO-THERMIT GMBH., OF SALKENBERGSWEG 14, 43 ESSEN, WEST GERMANY.

Application No. 1101/Cal/73 filed May 10, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims—No drawings.

CLASS 150C. I.C.-F16S 1/00.

137398.

A closure for a crucible which is to contain an aluminothermic reaction mixture, the crucible having a discharge nozzle, wherein the closure comprises a tap pin, within the discharge nozzle, a sealing material of inorganic fibres, other than asbestos fibres, covering the tap pin, and refractory sand covering said sealing material.

CLASS 32F. I.C.-C07C. 69/62.

137395

#### METHOD OF PREPARING BETA-NICOTINYL-P-CHLOROPHENOXY-ALPHA-ISOBUTYRATE.

ISTITUTO CHEMIOTERAPICO ITALIANO S.P.A., OF VIA CROCEFISSE 12, MILAN, ITALY.

Application No. 2802/Cal/73 filed December 24, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

#### 14 Claims.

Method of preparing beta-nicotinyl-p-chlorophenoxy-alpha-isobutyrate characterized by the steps of:

(a) diazotizing aniline with sodium nitrite in the presence of aqueous hydrochloric acid at 0°-80°C to obtain phenyl-diazonium chloride;

(b) reacting the phenyl-diazonium chloride with betapicolylamine in the presence of hydrochloric acid acceptor in an aqueous reaction medium containing a water-immiscible organic solvent, at a temperature of -5°C to +5°C to obtain 1-phenyl-3-(beta-methylenepyrindyl)-triazene in a form dissolved in said organic solvent;

(c) reacting the resulting organic solution of the triazene with p-chlorophenoxy-alpha-isobutyric acid to obtain betanicotinyl-p-chlorophenoxy-alpha-isobutyrate.

CLASS 206C. H01P 5/14.

137396.

#### THREE PORT COAXIAL CIRCULATOR FOR SEQUENTIAL TRANSMISSION OF MICROWAVE POWER

THE CHIEF CONTROLLER, RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT, MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, NEW DELHI (INDIA).

Application No. 856/Cal/73 filed April 11, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

#### 4 Claims.

A non-reciprocal circulating device for sequential transmission of microwave power from one terminal to another in any band in the frequency range of 0.8 to 12.4 GHz, comprising a metallic box, three coaxial terminals provided at the edge of the said box, a pair of cylindrical ferrite/garnet discs disposed within the said box, an electrically conducting strip symmetrically sandwiched between the said ferrite garnet discs connected to the said terminals and a magnetic biasing field provided for said ferrite/garnet discs such that the ferrite/garnet discs are adapted to receive microwave power from any one of said terminals and transmit the power in a single direction to another terminal. So as to have a minimum loss of the transmitted microwave power.

CLASS 35E. I.C.-C04b 35/00, C04b 35/18.

137397.

#### A METHOD OF MANUFACTURE OF GREY MULLITE REFRACTORY GRAIN

CARBORUNDUM UNIVERSAL LIMITED, OF P.O. BOX 2272, TIRUVOTTIYUR, MADRAS-19 INDIA.

Application No. 23/Mas/72 filed October 31, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Madras Branch.

#### 9 Claims. No drawings

A method of manufacture of a Grey Mullite Refractory grain for use in Refractory products, which comprises reacting aluminous and siliceous materials such as herein described at high temperatures of 1400°C and above.

#### CONNECTOR MECHANISM

ARCAN EASTERN LIMITED, ADDRESS IS 77, NIA-GARA STREET, HAMILTON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Application No. 1036/Cal/73 filed May 3, 1973.

Convention date May 3, 1972/(141,160) CANADA.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

#### 12 Claims

A connector for detachably securing a load-supporting member to a post having a front web and opposed side flanges, a continuous recess formed longitudinally centrally in said web defining a pair of spaced front faces and opposed side walls adjacent said front faces, said spaced front faces and opposed side walls forming a pair of opposed corners, and vertical apertures formed along at least one of said opposed corners, comprising: a connector plate having a pair of spaced, substantially parallel flanges joined by a web defining a recess between said flanges having a width substantially equal to the width of a web front face, one of said flanges secured to said load-supporting member, a downwardly extending projection struck inwardly from the material of the plate at the right defined at the juncture of the other plate flange and the plate web, said projection being of a shape to enter an aperture formed in a said corner of the post member and to engage the interior walls of the post member by abutment therewith.

CLASS 27-0 &amp; 143D. I.C.-B65d 57/00.

137399.

#### MACHINE FOR CREATING DIVIDER STRUCTURES SUCH AS ARE USED AS INTERNAL PARTITIONS

#### WITHIN A BOX

BOX INNARDS, INCORPORATED, P.O. BOX 4347, ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA 92803, U.S.A.

Application No. 272/Cal/73 filed February 6, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

#### 23 Claims

A machine for producing a divider structure (as herein defined) in which a group of slotted first partition strips (as herein defined) is interlocked with a group of slotted second partition strips (as herein defined) by portions of the strips fitting within slots in other of the strips, which machine comprises:

transfer means for individually receiving the first strips at a first location, for holding the first strips received by it separate from one another and for conveying the first strips held by it to a second location where the first strips are held by it separate and parallel to one another and where periodically a group of the first strips can be simultaneously removed from it.

Advancing means for periodically received a group of first strips from the transfer means and for advancing each group of first strips received by it away from the transfer means holding the strips in such group parallel to and spaced from one another in positions in which the slots in the first strips in such group are in aligned rows, a portion of said advancing means being located adjacent to said second location, and

inserting means located above another portion of the advancing means for inserting a second strip into each of said rows in each such group of first strips advanced by said advancing means so that the slots in each inserted second strip fits over a portion of each of the first strips in such group and so that each inserted second strip extends through a row of slots in the first in each of such group.

## PRINTED SPECIFICATION PUBLISHED

A limited number of printed copies of the undernoted specifications are available for sale from the Officer-in-Charge, Government of India, Central Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, at two rupees per copy :—

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119730 119743 119757 119765 120119 120137 120226 120298  
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## PATENTS SEALED

85120 98107 101316 118607 124593 125410 126601 127875  
129002 129349 129560 130739 131007 133894 134698 134780  
135154 135184 135621 136001 136074 136115 136211

PATENTS DEEMED TO BE ENDORSED WITH  
THE WORDS "LICENCES OF RIGHT"

The following patents are deemed to have been endorsed with the words "Licences of right" under Section 87 of the Patents Act, 1970. The dates shown in the crescent brackets are the dates of the patents.

NO.	TITLE OF THE INVENTION
127879 (11-8-69)	A process for improving the surface properties of an organic polymeric material.
128085 (19-8-70)	Process for the manufacture of highly disperse solids consisting of crosslinked urea-formaldehyde polycondensation products.
128121 (21-8-70)	Method for the preparation of vanadium carbonitride and/or vanadium nitride.
128506 (21-9-70)	Preparation of glyceryl esters.
128563 (23-9-70)	Production of alcohols.
128599 (25-9-70)	Method for the production of aluminium.
128745 (7-10-70)	Process for the continuous production of aluminium.

## RENEWAL FEES PAID.

71423 72090 72717 75301 77200 77225 77354 77355 77408  
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82678 82980 82981 83094 83225 83729 88404 88643 88762  
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116718 116817 116857 116863 116901 117157 121698 121699  
121909 121918 121924 121956 121991 122059 122074 122169  
122175 122286 122299 122334 122423 122459 122544 122554  
122559 122747 122859 122929 123694 124755 126476 126525  
126901 126910 127085 127144 127149 127165 127200 127201  
127202 127229 127321 127361 127527 127591 127684 127725  
127736 127740 128061 128079 128108 128226 129038 129130  
129739 130203 130656 131609 131782 131789 131810 131877  
132008 132111 132119 132218 122252 132300 132384 132385  
132620 132859 132865 133455 133549 133791 134150 134371  
134396 134456 134557 134621 134641 134694 134716 134737  
134759 134798 134835 134846 134919 134980 134984 135009  
135127 135153 135242 135389 135390 135391 135426 135431  
135483 135496 135602 135618 135737 135743 135751 135770  
135780 135797 135825 135848 135853 135871 135895 135897  
135906 135913 135947 135949 135960 135964 135968 135970  
135974 135997 136009 136021 136022 136023 136047 136107  
136111 136204

## CESSATION OF PATENTS

125254 125378 125387 126138 130452 134539 134540 134542  
134631 134699 134712 134723 134724 134771 134834 134893  
134896 134906 134953 135011 135078 135094 135103 135115  
135230 135263 135298 135361 135375 135376 135427 135448  
135468 135478 135502 135521 135536 135595 135608 135612  
135623 135642 135648 135694 135732 135827 135829 135865  
136020

## RESTORATION PROCEEDINGS

(1)

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under Section 60 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the restoration of Patent No. 100264 granted to Alexander Peter Saranin for an invention relating to "Flotation clarifier". The patent ceased on the 25th June, 1974 due to non-payment of renewal fees within the prescribed time and the cessation of the patent was notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2, dated the 10th May, 1975.

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 32 in duplicate with the Controller of Patents, The Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-17 on or before the 12th September 1975 under Rule 69 of the Patents Rules 1972. A written statement in triplicate setting out the nature of the opponent's interest, the facts upon which he bases his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice.

(2)

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under Section 60 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the restoration of Patent No. 135611 granted to Digambar Purshottam Joshi and Raman Parmeshwar Menon for an invention relating to "a screw down stop valve mechanism". The patent ceased on the 11th February, 1975 due to non-payment of renewal fees within the prescribed time and the cessation of the patent was notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2, dated the 5th July, 1975.

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 32 in duplicate with the Controller of Patents, The Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-17 on or before the 12th September 1975 under Rule 69 of the Patents Rules 1972. A written statement in triplicate setting out the nature of the opponent's interest, the facts upon which he bases his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice.

(3)

Notice is hereby given that an application for restoration of Patent No. 117445 dated the 27th August, 1968 made by Sarup Chand Katoch on the 6th February 1975 and notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2 dated the 15th March 1975 has been allowed and the said patent restored.

#### REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS

The following designs have been registered. They are not open to inspection for a period of two years from the date of registration except as provided for in Section 50 of the Designs Act, 1911.

The date shown in each entry is the date of registration of the designed included in the entry.

- Class 1. No. 142369. Amritlal Chachra, an Indian of 10, Laxmi Mansion Post Box No. 150, Jamshedpur, Bihar, India. "Internal-combustion engine". October 26, 1974.
- Class 1. No. 142575. Chawla Metal Works, an Indian partnership concern, Rajgarh Colony, Gali No. 2, H. No. 331-A/12, Gandhi Nagar, Delhi-110031, India. "Stop cock". December 30, 1974.
- Class 1. No. 142576. Chawla Metal Works, an Indian partnership concern, Rajgarh Colony, Gali No. 2, H. No. 331-A/12, Gandhi Nagar, Delhi-110031, India. "Stop cock". December 30, 1974.
- Class 1. No. 142577. Chawla Metal Works, an Indian Partnership concern, Rajgarh Colony, Gali No. 2, H. No. 331-A/12, Gandhi Nagar, Delhi-110031, India. "Shower fitting". December 30, 1974.
- Class 1. Nos. 142649 & 142650. Regal Industrial Corporation, a registered Indian partnership firm carrying on business at Room No. 122 Bharat Industrial Estate, 1st floor, Tokerri Jivraj Road, Sewri, Bombay-400015, Maharashtra, "Locks". January 18, 1975.
- Class 1. No. 142740. Philips India Limited, of Shivsagar Estate, Block "A", Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Bombay 18 (WB), Maharashtra State, India, an Indian Company. "A recessed mounting". February 19, 1975.
- Class 1. No. 142765. M/s. Enarsons & Co., 22, Kedar Das Lane, Calcutta-700030, West Bengal, an Indian Partnership firm, "Electric Heater". March 3, 1975.

- Class 1. No. 142771. Margo Industries (India) 308/9, Shahzada Bagh, Old Rohtak Road, Delhi (An Indian partnership concern). "Mirror". March 10, 1975.
- Class 3. 142401. Kanuprio Paul (an Indian National) 24, Sushila Sadan, Manchobhai Road, Malad (East), Bombay-400062, Maharashtra, India. "Ball Pen". November 4, 1974.
- Class 3. No. 142402. Kanuprio Paul (an Indian National) 24, Sushila Sadan, Manchobhai Road, Malad (East), Bombay-400062, Maharashtra, India, "Tray". November 4, 1974.
- Class 3. No. 142486. Ceesham Traders, and Indian partnership firm, Seksaria Industrial Estate, 2nd floor Chincholi, Swami Vivekanand Road, Malad, Bombay-64, Maharashtra State, India. "Decorative fitting for motor land vehicles". December 10, 1974.
- Class 3. No. 142561. Overseas Plastic Moulders, of Sadhana Industrial Estate, Oshiwara Bridge, Jogeshwari, Bombay-400060, Maharashtra, India, an Indian partnership firm. "Sole for a footwear". December 26, 1974.
- Class 3. No. 142714. Shree Cosmetics, Unit 19, Gaurav Industrial Estate, Bharat Kol Compound, Bail Bazar Road, Kurla, Bombay-70, Maharashtra State, an Indian partnership concern, "Plastic containers". February 12, 1975.
- Class 3. No. 142773. Kalpana Industries, an Indian partnership firm, carrying on business at 405, Byculla Industrial Estate, Sussex Road, Near Victoria Gardens, Bombay-400027, Maharashtra, India. "Rectangular ashtray". March 10, 1975.
- Class 3. No. 142774. Kalpana Industries, an Indian partnership firm, carrying on business at 405, Byculla Industrial Estate, Sussex Road, Near Victoria Gardens, Bombay-400027, Maharashtra, India. "Calendar with pen and thermometer". March 10, 1975.
- Class 3. No. 142775. Kalpana Industries, an Indian partnership firm, carrying on business at 405, Byculla Industrial Estate, Sussex Road, Near Victoria gardens Bombay-400027, Maharashtra, India. "Wedding tray". March 10, 1975.

#### COPYRIGHT EXTENDED FOR A SECOND PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS.

- Design Nos. 137251, 137464 & 137465 ..... Class 5.
- Design No. 137537. .... Class 10.

S. VEDARAMAN  
Controller-General of Patents, Designs  
and Trade Marks